financial institutions found responsible for not monitoring the performance of these failing units?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The amount of loans sanctioned and disbursed to various industries by IFCI and ICICI during the last three years are as follows:

(Rs. crore)

Year	IFCI		ICICI	
	Amount* Sanctioned	Amount* Disbursed	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed
1994-95	5213	2839	8100	4895
1995-96	9488	4563	8134	4463
1996-97	7212	5157	6877	6155

*Includes loans and other forms of financial assistance

The debt investments of UTI in various corporate houses during the period from 1993-94 to 1995-96 is as under:

	(Rs. crore) Amount
1993-94	5608
1994-95	2596
1995-96	2186

(b) IFCI has reported that the amount of non-performing assets (NPAs) in respect of sanctions made during 1994-95 and 1995-96 was Rs. 88.64 crore as on 31.03.1996. The accounts for the year ended 31.03.1997 are under compilation and audit and the such IFCI is not in a position to furnish information regarding NPAs as on 31.03.1997 at this stage.

ICICI has reported that in respect of sanctions made by it during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, an amount of Rs. 184.45 crore became NPAs as on 31.03.1997.

The NPAs of UTI as on 30.06.1996, (latest available) was Rs. 989 crore.

(c) and (d) All India Financial Institutions (AIFIs) keep close watch on the arrears affected portfolio. Recovery cells have been constituted for follow up and senior executives of institutions periodically review such cases. To help assisted units to tide over temporary financial difficulties, reschedulement of principal, deferment and funding of interest are considered. One time settlements are also entered into. Sick units attracting the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 are referred to BIFR and rehabilitation packages are drawn on the advice of BIFR in the case of viable units and winding up proceeding initiated in the case of non-viable units and winding up proceeding initiated in the case of non-viable projects. As a last resort, suits are filed by AIFIs for recovery of dues.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also put in position a system of circulating a list of large defaulting borrowers for the confidential use of banks and AIFIs on a half-yearly basis, so that this inforamtion could be used by them as an input in decision making. Debt Recovery Tribunals have been established by Government to speed up the recovery of dues owed to banks and financial institutions.

All the debt investments of UTI in recent years are credit rated and conform to the investment guidelines and exposure norms as per the UTI Regulations. The investments are also subject to the prudential investment norms set up by the Board of Trustees from time to time. As for non-performing assets, UTI monitors the position closely with companies and persuades companies for regular debt servicing including a one time settlement, if possible.

Regulatory authority for infrastructure projects to speed-up foreign investment

*579. SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY:
SHRI K.M. SAIFULLAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an independent regulatory authority for infrastructure projects to speed-up inflow of foreign investment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other measures being taken in making investment policies in this sector more transparent and investor friendly?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Government does not propose to set up an umbrella independent regulatory authority for infrastructure projects solely to speed-up the inflow of foreign investment. The nodal agency for promoting foreign investment is the Foreign Investment Promotion Board.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The procedures relating to foreign investment in the infrastructure sector have been further liberalised. Since December, 1996 the Government has allowed automatic approval for foreign equity participation upto 74 per cent in key infrastructure industries such as electricity generation and transmission, non-conventional energy generation and distribution, and construction activities in the area of roads, bridges, railbeds, ports and harbours. The Government has also announced guidelines for private investment in highway development through the Build Operate Transfer (BOT) route. In the ports sector, clear and transparent guidelines for encouraging private sector participation are in place.

Atomic Energy Plant at Nagarjuna Sagar Dam

*580 SHRI YERRA NARAYANA SWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had considered Nagarjuna Sagar Dam in Andhra Pradesh suitable location for setting up of an Atomic energy Plant;

(b) whether it is a fact that this site is ideal for an Atomic Power plant;

(c) if so, what are the prospects of undertaking this project; and

(d) the status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) to (d) Nagarjunasagar in Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh is one of the prospective sites for setting up a nuclear power station investigated by the Site Selection Committee constituted by the department of Atomic Energy. There is no plan, as of now to set up a nuclear power plant at this location.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

तमिलनाडु में दो नाभिकीय रिएक्टरों की स्थापना

4269. **श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन:**
श्री एस० एम० कृष्णा:

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रूस की सहायता से तमिलनाडु में दो नाभिकीय रिएक्टरों की स्थापना का कोई निर्णय लिया गया था यदि हां, तो क्या ये रिएक्टर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परमाणु ऊर्जा एजेन्सी के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुरूप हैं;

(ख) इन रिएक्टरों पर कितनी राशि खर्च की जानी है और इन्हें कब तक बनाकर पूरा कर लिया जाएगा;

(ग) आज की तारीख की स्थिति के अनुसार देश में परमाणु रिएक्टरों की कितनी क्षमता का उपयोग किया जाता है और प्रस्तावित दो रिएक्टरों का देश की कुल परमाणु विद्युत परिदृश्य पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा और इन रिएक्टरों के चालू होने के बाद भारत के पास शांतिपूर्ण कार्यों के लिए परमाणु क्षमता में किस किस्म की और कितनी वृद्धि हो जाएगी; और

(घ) देश को जो अन्य परमाणु रिएक्टर बन चुके हैं या निर्माणाधीन हैं, उनकी प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ एस० वेणुगोपालाचारी): (क) रूसी परिसंघ के तकनीकी सहयोग और वित्तीय सहायता से तमिलनाडु में कुडानकुलम में स्थापित किए जाने वाले 2×1000 मेगावाट वाले वीवीईआर किस्म के हल्का पानी रिएक्टर वाले बिजलीघर की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट को कमीशन करने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव पर इस समय बातचीत चल